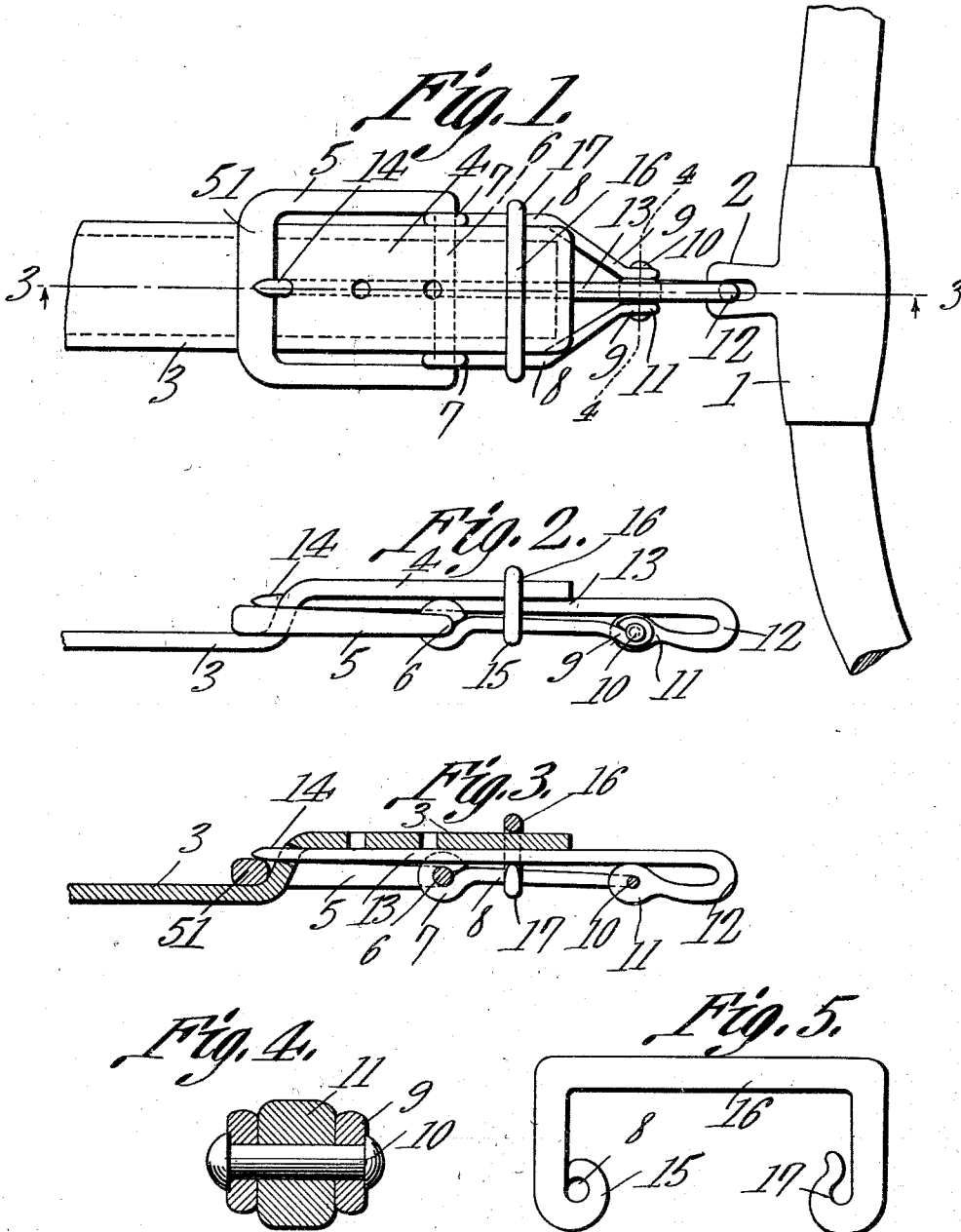


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HAME TUG AND BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1911.

1,005,896.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAME-TUG AND BUCKLE.

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To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. SHEPPARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holdenville, in the county of Hughes and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Hame-Tug and Buckle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hame tugs and buckles; the primary object of the invention being the provision of a novel form of connecting means interposed between the apertured and free end of a tug, and the connecting portion of a hame, the said means comprising a bail buckle to which is pivotally connected a pair of arms whose forward ends are inclined and connected to a long terminal and pivotally mounted hook, adapted to engage the hame and pass rearwardly through one of the apertures of the tug, combined with a locking bar pivotally mounted so as to retain the free or forward end of the tug upon the holding pin or hook.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a buckle for connecting the free end of the tug to the hame, comprising a loop member adapted to have threaded there-through the apertured free end of a tug, having pivotally mounted thereon a device carrying a hame engaging hook and a lock therefor, said hame engaging hook being provided with a prong or tang adapted to enter one of the apertures of the free end of the tug and lock the same in buckled position, the free end of the said tug and the locking tang, being held in such position by means of a pivoted member carried by the connecting link of the buckle.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of what is claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of the free end of a tug portion of a hame, with the present invention in use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the buckle attached to the tug. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional

view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view, of the bridging and locking bail or hook.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the hame, which is provided with the eyed lug or ear 2, while 3 designates the tug or trace, provided with the free apertured end 4. In order to connect the end 4 of the tug to the ear or lug 2 of the hame, the frame 5 is provided to permit the apertured end 4 of the tug or trace to be threaded therethrough as clearly illustrated, the extreme end of the tug normally projecting beyond the connecting or cross bar 6 of the buckle member 5 and between the eyed terminal 7 of the parallel arms 8, which are pivoted to the bar 6 as clearly shown. The arms 9 of these members 8 are bent inwardly and eyed so as to receive the rivet or pivotal connecting pin 10, and retain therebetween the eyed portion 11 of the hook terminal 12, or hame engaging portion of the buckle, the prong or tang 13 being provided with a pointed end 14 and formed integral with the hooked portion 12 and having a spring tendency to normally separate and extend outwardly therefrom.

When assembling this buckle to connect the tug to the hame, the apertured end 4 is threaded through the buckle portion 5 and the prong or tang 14 of the spring terminal 13 is threaded through one of the apertures of the end 4, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3, and rests upon the forward bar 51 of the buckle member 5, the free end of the tug extending beyond the bar 6 substantially between the parallel arms 8 as clearly shown in Fig. 1, the pivoted bridging member and retaining wire 16 having the hooked portion 15 pivoted upon one of the bars 8 and spanning the free end of the portion 4 of the tug and having its hook 17 frictionally in engagement with the other bar 8 so as to retain the free end of the tug in the position as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, it is evident that a flexible buckling or connecting means is interposed between the free end of the tug 3 and the hame connection or ear 2, and that by reason of the hooked member 12 with its arm projecting tug engaging prong 14, and the pivoted bridging member 16, which is not only pivotally mounted upon the bar 8, but is permitted a sliding move-

ment toward the eyed terminal 7 and the inclined ends 9, so as to retain the free end 4 of the trace 3 properly down upon the upper face of the terminal 13 and retain the same in the position as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with the apertured free end of a tug and a hame, of a connection therebetween, comprising a buckle having two members flexibly connected together, one of the members adapted to have the apertured end of the tug threaded there-through, a spring terminal hook having a loop member, said hook being pivotally connected to the extreme end of the other member of the buckle and having its free terminal projecting rearwardly to and engaging one of the apertures of the tug, and a bridging member connected to one of the members of the buckle adapted to retain the free end of the tug in contact with the spring terminals of the hook.

2. The combination with the free and apertured end of a tug and a hame, of a buckle connection therebetween, comprising three members pivotally connected together, one of the extreme members of which is adapted to have the free end of the tug threaded therethrough and extended over the central member thereof, the other extreme member being provided with a hook and adapted to engage the hame and extend rearwardly to engage the tug and the other extreme member of the buckle, and a bail having one of its ends pivotally connected to the central member at one side thereof and having a hook at the other terminal thereof adapted to engage the other side of the central member to span the free end of the tug and the terminal of the hook.

3. The combination with the apertured

and free end of a tug, and a hame, of a buckle comprising a tug receiving member, a flexible member having two eyed parallel arms connected to said member and extending in opposite directions therefrom, the forward ends being inclined and provided with eyes, a hook having a short terminal pivoted to said inclined eyed members thereof and adapted to engage the hame, the other terminal thereof extending to engage the first member of the buckle and pass through one of the apertures of the free end of the tug, and a pivotally mounted bail mounted upon one of the parallel arms provided with a hook to engage the other and hold the free end of the tug and long terminal of the hook in operable relation.

4. A buckle for connecting the tug to a hame, comprising a rectangular frame having a cross bar, a pair of arms pivotally connected to said cylindrical portion and provided with parallel arms and inclining toward the hame end, a hook having a short and a long terminal and adapted to engage the hame, the short terminal being connected to the inclined terminals of the said arms and adapted to have the long terminal project beyond the pivoted ends of the arm to the open frame, and a U-shaped bail having one end pivotally connected with one of the parallel portions of one of the arms and having a hook in the other end adapted to engage the other parallel portion of the other arm.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES T. SHEPPARD.

Witnesses:

W. B. LOFTIS,
B. F. SIMMANT.